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THE RED CROSS

IN CHARGE OF

JANE A. DELANO, R.N.

The summer at Red Cross Headquarters has been characterized by great activity. The applications for enrollment received through the local committees have averaged about 1000 a month. The interest in enrollment has been stimulated by the committees in their efforts to organize Emergency Detachments and supply nurses for the Navy Detachments, Hospital Units and Army and Navy Base Hospitals. The organization of the thirty-two cantonments by the Government has developed, as a part of its plan, hospitals for the care of the sick soldiers upon a thousand-bed basis. The Surgeon-General has recently asked to have the Nursing Service nominate chief nurses for the cantonments. The following nurses have accepted these appointments and been approved by the Surgeon-General's office: Susan Hearle, Alice Beatle, Mary Roberts, Estelle Campbell, Sophia Rutley. Each chief nurse has been asked to organize groups of nurses as a nucleus for her personnel, but should she not be able to secure the required number by the time the cantonment hospital is ready for occupancy, it is expected to fill the deficit from the Emergency Detachments. The number of nurses enrolled has reached 14,000.

The work being done by the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service in coöperation with the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense and similar organizations to stimulate interest on the part of young women to enter training schools has met with wonderful success. Training schools all over the country are making every effort to increase facilities for housing and teaching. Their lists of desirable candidates are filled and many schools report a large increase in pupils who entered the September classes.

The National Committee has voted in favor of a public health enrollment, exempting qualified public health nurses from other forms of service. The need for this special enrollment became evident as soon as it was decided by the Red Cross to organize public health work in the zones surrounding the cantonments and in connection with the rehabilitation work now under way in France. The first Red Cross unit sent out for public health work in France was under the direction of Dr. Wm. P. Lucas, with Elizabeth Ashe as the head nurse. She was accompanied by Mrs. J. Morris Slemons. Fourteen nurses under the

supervision of Marie T. Phelan have since been detailed to this service: Sussanne Hoskins, Eugene Acevedo, Elma Bergy, Dena Quannem, Evangelyn Mosher, Mary H. Culbertson, Susan D. Potts, Nora Melton, Addie Barton, Dorothy Turnbull, Helen Gill, Jessica Bradley, Mary Miller, Marjory E. Force. Another group is being prepared to sail at almost any time under the supervision of Eva L. Smythe. This group was organized by Elizabeth Sullivan, superintendent of the Children's Hospital, Boston, and consists of the following nurses: Minnie Hunt, Grace E. Armstrong, Alice N. Wormwood, Sophie C. Nelson, Grace B. Middlemas, Elmira W. Bears, Jane Jeffrey, Sara Boule, Mary P. McCandlish, Frances B. Archer, Laura E. Kraemer, Gertrude E. Blake, Stella Tylski, Ethel Sikes.

The Surgeon-General has also asked us to organize qualified groups of nurses who have had special training in orthopedic nursing, as well as qualified workers in hydrotherapeutics and massage. A group of nurses has sailed recently under the direction of Colonel Joel Goldthwaite for England for a course of special instruction in orthopedic nursing and corrective methods for work in a reconstruction hospital in France under the United States Government. The group was in charge of Ida Mackay and consisted of the following nurses: Gertrude F. Sloane, Grace Nancarrow, Ruth Railey, Adele Woods, Isabel Dunn, Jennie Parrot.

A group of nurses specially trained in the care of nervous and mental diseases is being organized by Adele Poston, head nurse Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, N. Y., for service in France. The cantonment hospitals are also requiring small groups of nurses specially trained in this branch of nursing work. The Nursing Service is establishing special files for such workers, as promptly as possible.

Lucy Minnigerode, class of '98, Bellevue, has been appointed a member of the staff at the Bureau of Nursing Service and has been assigned to the organization of these special units. Miss Minnigerode is still at the Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., as superintendent of nurses, but is only serving there at the present time in an advisory capacity, as she was granted an indefinite leave of absence.

At the request of Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, representative of the Red Cross in France, who is also attached to General Pershing's staff, Martha M. Russell, for many years the superintendent of the Sloane Hospital for Women, New York City, was appointed as the representative of the Nursing Service and sailed on the 23d of July to assume the work in that locality. Miss Russell will not only concern herself with the enrollment of nurses who may be in France and who have not yet entered the Red Cross Service, but will organize the Red



OUTDOOR UNIFORM OF RED CROSS NURSE AND ARMY AND NAVY NURSE CORPS



RED CROSS NURSE IN CAPE AND DRESS

Cross nurses who may be over there and who are not attached to either the Red Cross or military units for service. She will also assist, in such ways as may be possible, the nurses already detailed to the military units. As the American Ambulance Hospital in Neuilly and Dr. Blake's Hospital in Paris are under the auspices of the American Red Cross, it becomes necessary to maintain the nursing personnel at these institutions. Miss Russell will be of great service in securing nurses who may already be in France, for these two hospitals.

One of the most interesting Commissions sent out by the Red Cross was the one organized for service in Roumania. The units consisted of thirty-eight members; physicians, sanitary experts, philanthropists and nurses. Ten nurses went out with this Unit under the direction of Florence E. Patterson: Rachel Torrance, Katherine Olmstead, Alma Foerster, Alice Gilbourne, Beatrice May Gosling, Mary A. Brownell, Jennie B. Donald, Mary McIntyre, Adeline Howell Rowland, Linda K. Meirs. The unit left Chicago on July 28, sailing from Victoria on August 2. It was due to arrive in Petrograd on August 25. Latest advices stated that it reached this point safely and was about to leave for Jasse. It took large quantities of supplies, both medical and surgical, together with hospital linen. A second consignment of the same character has recently been sent in order to supplement the equipment taken. The letters received from nurses are filled with enthusiasm, interest and joy in the work. This arduous service required women with special preparation, in good physical condition, with experience, poise and dauntless courage.

The Nursing Service Committees have been augmented by the following new ones: Fresno, and Santa Cruz, California; New London, Connecticut; Hawaiian Islands; Fort Wayne, and South Bend, Indiana; Topeka, Kansas; Essex Co., Massachusetts; Duluth, and Rochester, Minnesota; Mississippi, State and Local; Atlantic City, Camden, and Jersey City, New Jersey; Troy, New York; Charlotte, North Carolina; Ashtabula, Canton, and Youngstown, Ohio; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Harrisburg, and So. Bethlehem, Pa; South Dakota, State and Local; Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee; Norfolk, Va; Spokane, and Tacoma, Washington; Wyoming State and Local; South West Virginia Local. These are bending every effort toward the enrollment of nurses in adequate numbers. The Nursing Service has, we believe, measured up to the expectations of the National Committee and so far has been able to meet all the demands made upon it by the Government. This has been made possible by the devoted and enthusiastic service of the State and Local Committees.



PREPARED FOR RAINY WEATHER IN FRANCE

Since the last report the following Army base hospitals have been assigned to duty:

Base Hospital No. 8 (New York Post Graduate, New York), Amy Patmore, chief nurse.

Base Hospital No. 9 (New York Hospital, New York), Mary Vroome, chief nurse.

Base Hospital No. 27 (University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh), Blanche S. Roulon, chief nurse.

Base Hospital No. 23 (Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo), Laurie Phillips, chief nurse.

Base Hospital No. 31 (Youngstown Hospital, Youngstown, Ohio), Frances Kehoe, chief nurse.

Base Hospital No. 32 (City Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana), Florence J. Martin, chief nurse.

Base Hospital No. 36 (College of Medicine, Detroit), Betsy L. Harris (Mrs.), chief nurse.

The papers of the nursing personnel of the following base hospitals have been sent to the office of the Surgeon-General:

Base Hospital No. 3 (Mt. Sinai, New York), Amy Trench, chief nurse.

Base Hospital No. 24 (Tulane Infirmary, New Orleans), Ethel Holmes, chief nurse.

Base Hospital No. 34 (Protestant Episcopal, Philadelphia), Katharine Brown, chief nurse.

Base Hospital No. 38 (Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia), Clara Melville, chief nurse.

The following Navy base hospitals have been assigned to duty.

Navy Base Hospital No. 1 (Brooklyn), Frances Van Ingen, chief nurse.

Navy Base Hospital No. 5 (Philadelphia), Alice M. Garrett, chief nurse.

The papers of the nursing personnel of the following Navy base hospitals have been sent to the office of the Surgeon-General of the Navy:

Navy Base Hospital No. 2 (San Francisco), Elizabeth Hogue, chief nurse.

Navy Base Hospital No. 3 (Los Angeles), Sue Dauser, chief nurse.

Navy Base Hospital No. 4 (Providence, R. I.), Grace L. McIntyre, chief nurse.

The following Naval Station Hospital Units have been organized or are under the process of organization.

Naval Station Unit No. 1 (St. Margaret's Hospital, Pittsburgh), Grace Anthony, chief nurse.

Naval Station Unit No. 2 (St. Agnes' Hospital, Philadelphia), Catherine Moran, chief nurse.

Naval Station Unit No. 3 (Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, N. J.), Blanche Kennedy, chief nurse.

Naval Station Unit No. 4 (St. Mary's Hospital, Columbus), Helen Grady, chief nurse.

Naval Station Unit No. 5 (Grant Hospital, Columbus), Carrie Churchill, chief nurse.

Naval Station Unit No. 6 (Seton Infirmary, Austin, Texas), Nell Freund, chief nurse.

Two additional units, No. 7 at Toledo and No. 8 at Atlanta have been authorized, but so far the chief nurses have not been selected. A Naval Station Unit consists of from ten to twenty nurses. The papers of fifty-eight nurses attached to the above mentioned Naval Station Units have been sent to the Surgeon-General's office.

Twenty-two Hospital Units have been organized consisting of twenty-one nurses. Only one of these has been assigned to duty, Hospital Unit N., organized around the Flower Hospital, New York, Jane Powers, chief nurse. This unit was assigned to duty at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.

From the Navy Detachments which are organized by nurses without medical or enlisted personnel, the papers of 108 nurses have been sent to the Surgeon-General's office since July 1, 1917.

From the Emergency Detachments which are organized by committees and individuals without any medical or enlisted personnel, the papers of 298 nurses have been sent to the Surgeon-General's office since July 1, 1917. Nurses from these groups have been used for the military hospitals on the Mexican Border, cantonment service and a few have been detailed to base hospitals in order to complete the personnel. Since the first of September a large number of nurses has been assigned to the cantonments.

The total number of nurses assigned to duty both in this country and abroad since the first of May is as follows:

Base Hospitals, Army and Navy.	1800
Hospital Units (Army).	21
Navy Station Units.	58
Navy detachments*.	495
Emergency detachments.	450
Special units.	71
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	2895

* In this case it does not necessarily follow that 495 nurses have been assigned to duty, as 115 papers have been returned to Red Cross Headquarters for physical rejection and other reasons.



OUTDOOR UNIFORM SUPPLIED BY RED CROSS TO NURSES ASSIGNED TO MILITARY UNITS. RECENTLY CHANGED TO COAT AND SKIRT BY ARMY



UNIFORM OF GREY CREPE NOW SUPPLIED BY RED CROSS TO NURSES ASSIGNED
TO MILITARY UNITS FOR SERVICE ABROAD. BRASSARDS NOT USED

Base Hospital No. 2, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, and Base Hospital No. 5, Peter Bent Brigham of Boston, have been the victims of Zeppelin raids. We regret to state that Beatrice MacDonald (Base Hospital No. 2) has lost her right eye, due to a fragment of shrapnel which penetrated the cheek and lower eyelid and entered the ball of the eye. The latest report states that Miss MacDonald, in spite of the seriousness of the accident, is in wonderful spirits and doing well. The cable to the Red Cross War Council states that an American nurse at Base Hospital No. 5, although struck in the face by a fragment of steel, refused to be released and remained at her task courageously to the end. We regret that the name of the nurse was not included. All reports state that the nurses during this frightful experience, were calm and displayed the highest type of courage.

It may be of interest to the readers of the JOURNAL to know that the first six base hospitals were detailed to the British Expeditionary Forces. These were the Lakeside of Cleveland, the Peter Bent Brigham of Boston, the Presbyterian of New York, the Barnes of St. Louis, the Pennsylvania of Philadelphia and the Northwestern of Chicago. These entered hospitals which had been nursed by the members of the English Army Nurse Corps. All reports state that the transfer from the English to the American personnel was accomplished, difficult as it must have been, in a comparatively short time with absolutely no friction. Letters from the chief nurses state that the health of the nurses, not only in these hospitals, but in those detailed to the American Expeditionary Forces, has been excellent. Very few cases of illness have been reported and those were of a very minor character.

Nurses will be interested to learn that the Army Nurse Corps has adopted a grey uniform with soft collars and cuffs for service abroad. The grey Japanese crepe which was formerly used by the Red Cross is being used for this purpose and all the units in Europe are being supplied as rapidly as possible with these, the expense being borne by the Red Cross. The Red Cross provides, free of cost to the nurses, the outdoor uniform, a long, heavy ulster, a cape, cap and hat, and also four grey uniforms with soft collars and cuffs, sleeve links and a steamer rug. The color of the uniform is blue, it presents a very dignified appearance. Recent advices from the Surgeon General state that in the future all units should be provided with the regulation Army Nurse Corps uniform which consists of a Norfolk jacket and skirt of the same color. The coat and hat have not been changed. Nurses assigned to service in the United States wear the regulation white uniform of the Army Nurse Corps and the Red Cross cap and cape. The Surgeon-General, however, has requested that the Red

Cross be removed from the cape. The brassard is not used, as this is issued when indicated by the military establishment. Red Cross units, however, detailed to foreign service, or elsewhere as the case may be, will continue to utilize the uniform as shown in the pages of the JOURNAL.

A communication has recently been sent to chief nurses of all the Army and Navy hospitals in the United States to which Red Cross nurses have been assigned, asking them to collect the brassards and the crosses that were attached to the capes. The nurses will please bear in mind that this is a military order and it is hoped they will accept it in the spirit in which it is sent. It does not change their relation to the Red Cross, nor to the military establishment. Nurses assigned to the government may wear the Red Cross cap and cape, without the cross, and also the Red Cross pin. The insignia of the Army and Navy, including the letters U. S., may be issued to nurses serving with the military establishment. The chief nurses of all the units report that the rain and mud in France make it absolutely necessary to provide the units with rubber boots, raincoats and rain hats, as illustrated.

It is interesting to know that some of the hospitals in France are in public buildings,—hotels, villas, casinos—and others in tents, or in very loosely constructed shacks. They report inadequate laundry facilities and one chief nurse states, "In this town the laundry is done in a little fresh water stream flowing into the channel and is dried on the beach. Soap is at an exorbitant price and starch difficult to obtain." It would appear that soap would be a very acceptable present to send to our nurses in Europe.

Another chief nurse reports that "our outdoor uniform has received great praise both here and in England. We have been told that it is quite the smartest of any uniform being worn by nurses."

Miss Allison reports: "It may surprise you to know that we have electric lights in our huts and porcelain tubs which will be very much appreciated as soon as heating accommodations have been arranged. I think our family is looking very well and so far we have had no illness other than that of seasickness and a little indisposition following the inoculation of the paratyphoid serum."

Miss Vroom of the New York Unit writes: "We are having daily setting up exercises and drill." She also suggests a sweater of uniform color and states that "one sees here every color of the rainbow." We are suggesting to the units not yet mobilized that all sweaters should be of heavy grey wool.

Miss Dunlop gives a description of their entertainment in London where apparently they, as well as the other units, received much atten-

tion and were treated with every courtesy and consideration. She speaks of the English matron who had charge of the hospitals to which she was assigned as "one of God's own," and further states that the English nurses turned out and "let us have their beds, as we arrived late at night after a weary day's journey and being without even hand luggage we were a sorry lot. Our hand luggage did not reach us until the next night. She further states that "the hospital is huge, with 2000 beds" and that "last week we had 1992 patients." "It is divided into surgical and medical divisions and we also have a big isolation department which is a hospital in itself, taking infectious diseases from all this area." She further states that on this great cliff "we have four big hospitals, two English, one Canadian and one American. We did the nursing of this place with those serious surgical cases and that frightful gas convoy with 62 nurses and 18 aids (these were British) night and day, so you can readily understand why I did not write. In one week we admitted between 1300 and 1400 patients." She speaks of the patients as being remarkable in every way; seriously injured but never grumbling and that the nurses of necessity do many of the dressings and have grown very expert at it.

Miss Urch writes very interestingly of her work and states that the London Chapter of the American Red Cross has supplied them with rubber boots and woolen sleeping bags, as well as with dishes and a fireless cooker for the nurses' mess, and that the British Red Cross sends a representative every week to get a list of supplies needed for the comfort of the patients. She also reports that the hospital had been besieged by "wind" and as it was located on a slight elevation, fared very badly, many of the tents being blown down so that it was necessary to move the patients about. The nurses are busy and happy and in very good health.

Mary L. Francis of the Roosevelt Hospital states that they arrived in France after an uneventful trip lasting almost three weeks, and although they had only four hours in London, Lord Thurston gave a luncheon at the Savoy, where Miss Sidney Browne, matron in chief of the Territorial Forces, made a short speech of welcome.

Miss McLaughlin of the Detroit Base Hospital states: "We are situated in a very beautiful part of the country and it is impossible to convey to you the gratitude and appreciation of the people." She suggests that each nurse provide herself with a dark bungalow apron which may be worn, if necessary, not on duty, but in her own quarters, where the nurses are obliged to do much of the cleaning.

Bessie Baker of the Johns Hopkins, writes: "We are in frame buildings, very small, inadequate stove service, fuel scarce, water not only

scarce but, we are told, the pipes all freeze in winter. We have had a little taste of what it would be owing to the fact that it has rained constantly the last four or five days. I am very sorry that we are not allowed to tell you anything about our trip over or subsequent adventures but we have already started a scrap book and, if we are not too busy, we hope to keep some track of the happenings of the unit. Naturally we feel that we have the nicest unit that has yet come over, but of this I am sure, no one could have a more loyal or more coöperative unit and we are endeavoring to make a record of which you will be proud. We actually are at work now, which seems nice to us, as we were all anxious to get to work."

Miss Stimson of the Barnes Base Hospital Unit states: "Our living conditions are rather primitive, but they are far more comfortable than I had any idea they would be. We are housed in long huts which are divided into cubicles. The partitions are canvas or thin wood that do not reach the ceiling. Each nurse has a cubicle. The only way of heating is by small stoves." She also mentions the inadequate supply of bathing water and bathing facilities. She says: "This is a wonderful place and we are so glad that we are here and that the Red Cross gave us the chance to come out and have a little hand in the big things that are being done." They are apparently located on a race-track which is covered by hospital tents. She also speaks very kindly of the English matron who stayed with her a week, and states that the officers are under the grandstand of the race-track and that many of our men sleep on the stands which are roofed over.

The following list submitted contains suggestions for Christmas gifts for the nurses: Letters, snapshot pictures of "Folks Back Home," arctics or snowboots, woolen bedsocks, hard candy, sweet chocolate, loaf sugar, mittens, paper, pencils, pinball, woolen scarf, sleeveless jackets, soap, tooth paste or powder, towels, wristlets, warm gloves, fountain pen, handkerchiefs, hot water bag, housewife, ink in wooden bottles, ink tablets, needles and needle case, playing cards, puzzles, rubbers, warm stockings, toilet powders and creams, tooth brush, underwear, wash cloths.